THEY STAMPEDED FOR WORK

AN END TO THE DUQUESNE STRIKE, WITH A RUSH TO THE GATES.

The Lenders Stood on a Hill, and When They Counted 450 Men Go Back They also Went for the Mill Pell-mell.

PITISBURGH, Aug. 8.-Two hundred men stood on the hill overlooking the Carnegie steel mill in Duquesne at 6 o'clock this morning. They were right above the main entrance through which a straggling line of men in working clothes and with dinner pails could be seen passing. Some of these men on the hill had paper and lead pencils, and were apparently keeping tally of the men going in. Others were arguing together, waving their hands above their heads, and shaking their fists occasionally at the mill and then at the men going in. Still others were merely look-ing wistfully down at the great plant. A Sun

reporter approached the crowd. The men who were waving their hands were shouting imprecations on the heads of Carnegie and all his followers. One of the men keeping tally "Four hundred and fifty, boys, The strike is lost. No need of throwing away our jobs. Let's run for it."

At almost the same moment the great whistle in the mill began blowing. The crowd hesitated a moment, and then broke. Down the hill they went to the railroad track which skirts the mill yard. A freight train checked their progress for a moment. One jumped aboard a car and leaped across the platform and jumped down the other side. The others followed like sheep. They jumped over, rolled over, and tumbled over, any way to get over. There was a wild scramble at the mill.

Men seized hold of each other and tore each other back so that they might leap shead and reach the gate first. The excitement and the violence was greater than at the riot on Friday. Yet Superintendent Morrison and his nides and Col. Rickord and his troops looked on and smiled. The nine deputy sheriffs stood in the gate laughing and cheering.

These 200 were the leaders of the Duquesne strike. The back of the strike had been broken. In half an hour the mills were run-

broken. In half an hour the mills were running as if there had never been a stop. After the excitoment had died down The Sun man asked the most noisy of the men on the hill what he thought of it all. He looked all around to see if any of the other workmen were listening, and then he said:

"We have been watching the course of events very closely, and while we would have done all we could to have helped the liomestead men, we saw that it was useless; that the company means business, and that we could not win without a struggle that would have been too hard for men who have families. We talked this over among ourselves, and we are all glad now that we took such a unanimous step."

have been too hard for men who have families. We talked this over among ourselves, and we are all glad now that we took such a unanimous step.

After he had had time to count noses Superintendent Morrison announced that more than 700 of the 800 old men had returned, and the other 100 were men who would not be taken back by the company if they applied. The men at Duquesne were organized into the Amalgamated Association at no little expense, and they went out on the sympathy strike movement about two weeks ago. By their surrender this morning they are expelled from the Amalgamated Association. The effect of the break at Duquesne cannot but prove harmful, but the leaders will not believe it. At Duquesne steel tillets can be manufactured and sent to Homestead to be rolled into plates by the ron-union mon, so that the firm will be in far better condition to fill its contracts and prosecute the light here.

There were several desertions from the Homestead mills to-day. There is said to be considerable dissatisfaction among the men because of the crowded sleeping quarters that are provided by the company. Superinterdent Petter says he knows of no dissatisfaction.

"There have been some desertions by the nonunion men." he said, "but for every man who leaves there is an application from one of our old men for the place. We received thirty applications from old men to return to work today. Several of the men were accepted and went to work at once. The number of applications to-day shows what is to us a gratifying increase. The strike is broken, we believe but we should like to get as many of our old men back as possible. The more we get the better it will be for Homestead in the future. We made five heats last night, and the steel was as pretty as any I ever saw."

The company will next take up the work of breaking the strike at the Union mills in place, and it will be only the matter of a short time when the mills will be running full time. Little work is being done in them now. After the Union mills will come Beaver Fa

Lieut,-Col. Streator Re-elected.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 8.-Lieut.-Col. J. B. R. Streator of the Tenth Regiment, whose punishment of Private lams caused such general ed, Capt. Loar of Company E being instructed to cast the vote of the twenty-one of the twenty-four company officers of the regiment pres-

The result was greeted with cheers, in which Col. Hawkins joined, and the camp generally enthusiastically united. Col. Streator was sworn in at once. He thanked the officers. saying that he had tried to do his duty to his regiment and his State, and would try to do it in the future.

The Conference on the Scale,

PITTSBURGH. Aug. 8.-When the Conference Committee of Iron Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association meet to-morrow it is probable that the latter will have considerable power to settle the present wage dispute. It is learned on good authority that the workers' representatives will have the privilege of acrepresentatives will have the privilege of accepting a ten per cent, reduction on the finishers' scale, but on pudding they are to consider no proposition for a reduction.

The finishers include the rollers, heaters, and the roughers and catchers, who are among the best pid in the Amalgamated Association. Notwithstanding the fact that the workers' committee will have, power to accept a reduction it is anticipated that they will make a stiff fight. Day by day, as the Association hold out, an occasional firm signs its scale. Should the Mahoning and Shenango Valley manufacturers sign soon as the Amalgamated people confidently expect, the action would have great bearing on the fight in Pittsburgh.

Hugh O'Donnell Gets \$1,000 in Boston. HOMESTEAD, Aug. 8.-At midnight Tom Crawford, the acting Chairman of the Advisory Board, received the following telegram:

"Boston will send you \$1,000 through the proper channels. Will be home Wednesday night.

Hard Workers at the Age of DO.

Nonwich, Aug. 8.-Not a few spry old fellows are still "hayin' it" in Connecticut, for season has been rather backward and foul, meteorologically, and every one able to lend a hand has gone into the field. It was no stress of weather emergency, however, that started George Merriman, who is 60 years old, affeld, for he does a man's work on his farm every day in the year. He has just completed his haying, and he not only cut and loaded about all his hay, but stored it in his barn alone.

At Meriden the people think that John Sutiff of that city is remarkably active. He
is 191 years old. He is President of
the Foster and Merriam factory, and
worth half a million, yet he goes to the
work bench there daily. Bastrives at the factory as early as the other workmen, throws off
his coat, rolls up has sleeves, dons his work
apron, and swings into lench work all day.
Mr. Suthiff son is superintendent of the factory.

Plenty of Connectient Tobacco.

HARTFORD, Aug. 8.-The Connecticut tobacco crop promises to be the largest and finest one ever raised in the state. There was an in creased acreage this year, and the plants are thrifty and luxuriant. The weather has been excellent, with little rain and hall. Many farmers are seiling their crop "as it stands," and get nineteen and twenty-five cents a pound for it. The increased duty on Sumafra tobacco, which is the most formidade rival of the Nutmeg State plant, led many far mers to enlarge their tobacco fields, and if this soason's crop cures well, they will get large returns from it. Most connecticut tolacco is used for wrappers, of course, but the farmers are beginning to produce a fine plant for fillers.

SNAKES IN CONNECTICUT.

tony Going to Show that They

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 8.-It is evident that big rattlenake that A. E. Norton's hired man of Darien killed at the "old gate place" a day or two ago was blessed with an excellent appetite, and that it had taken ample means to satisfy it not long before its sudden end. The hired man had a lively battle with the rattler. handicapped though it was on account of recent gormandizing before he bagged it. Then he noticed that the serpent had a queer, stuffed look, that its skin was distended abnormally in several parts of it in great round, glistening protuberances. So he hastily dissected its body and drew therefrom a young woodchuck. a full-grown frog, and two field mice. The snake was about four feet long, and its body three inches thick in its normal condition.

In the laurel-tangled skirts of lovely Lantern Hill, which soars loftily in the southern part of this county, is an apparently inexhaust ible lair of redsnakes. The country is so rough and wild all about the hill that it is hard to get at the serpents, so they thrive and increase yearly, and have stacks of fun with picnic parties that go there for a day's outing and fancy they must climb the precipitous mountain for a crowning achievement. As the lads and maidens toll up the steeps through twisted copses of laurel and shrub oak toward the bald top. copperheads hiss a warning signal to them from the underbrush, and are often met with. from the underbrush, and are often met with, coiled and pugnacious, in the hard path; so it is no uncommon thing for an able-bodied swain to carry his sweetheart pretty nearly all the way from the foot to the peak of the hill, if she is light, and then most of the way down. This fact may explain in a measure the great popularity of Lantern Hill as a summer excursion resort. Not rarely a single pionic party bags as many as a dozen copperheads in a trip to the hill. Once a year Ledyard and North Stonington farmers take a trip to the hill after haying time just to kill redenakes, and sometimes they get a bushel or two of them in a day's round-up. Not infrequently a farmer is bitten by one of the serpents, and as a copperhead's bite is almost as poisonous as that of a rattissnake, it becomes necessary for the victim to drink a double quantity of whiskey for a menth or more to keep the polson down. Hence Lenter Hill snake hunts

bite is almost as poisonous as that of a rattiasnake, it becomes necessary for the victim to
drink a double quantity of whiskey for a
month or more to keep the poison
down. Hence Lantern Hill snake hunts
are exceedingly popular among North Stonington farmers, and the reckless way in which
they expose themselves to the hazard of being
bitten is a caution—to the snakes. One or two
North Stonington farmers have been uitten by
redsnakes four or five times each, and, though
they swell up considerably, still they can't resist the temptation, and especially the pathological treatment of redsnake bites. The
farmers haven't had their yearly round-up as
yet, but a day or two ago Samuel Main of the
Lantern Hill district, hunting alone, bagged
the biggest and most victous copperhead ever
killed in that region. It was four feet long and
about as big in girth as the calf of a man's
leg. Samuel is enly 14 years old, and had a
spirited battle with the reptile.
Selden Snow of Stafford, while mowing on
his farm one day this week, killed a remarkable watersnake with his scythe. It was not
more than 3½ feet long, but it was 6 inches
in girth. No one in Stafford had ever seen
such a snake before. Its body was begirt with
curious rings, and handsomely motited.
Mrs. Christic Slebert of 60 Buckingham
street, Waterbury, tells a curious tale about a
snake that hung himself in the vines at the
front of her verands a few days ago. The serpent clung to a vine with his tall, and while
he swung the forward part of himself forward and back in a lazy and independent
way, he raised his head now and
then and winked first one and then the other
head-like eye at Mrs. Slebert. It seemed to
Mrs. Slebert that his face had a rather col
and impudent expression, as if he were submitting his opinion to her in the sign language: "Pretty fair sort of a veranda you
have here. Mrs. Slebert; I'm glad I came.
Now, then, don't get foolish and fall ever yourself and raise a rumpus. There's room
enough for both of us." Just then, however.
Mrs.

A TAILOR-MADE ARAB GIRL

The Change to Western Fashions in the Oriental Colony.

Even the inbred conservatism of Oriental womanhood gives way before the progressive spirit of this town. Pointed, counterless slippers and gay kerchiefs hold their places with some of the Arab women in Washington street, but others are cheerfully taking to themselves the dress and manner of American women. A slender, dark-eyed girl flitted back and forth through the Arab quarter the other day, now pausing to whisper a word to some black-bearded man of her own race; now nodding cheerfully to the bedizened wife of an Arab importer. The boy who sold ice cream wore a fez, and nearly half the men still bore about them some article of raiment distinctly

Arab importer. The boy who sold ice cream wore a fez, and nearly half the men still bore about them some article of raiment distinctly Oriental, but the young woman, at least in the matter of dress, was completely emancipated of her former self. Her skirt was cut in a fashion no man not a tailor can describe, but which every woman of to-day recognizes as the proper thing. She wore a loose shirt whist with sleeves rising an inch or so at the shoulder. Her shoes were buttoned gaiters, and her hat was a flower-bedecked affair, manifestly fresh from the hand of a local milliner. Only the olive complexion, long, well-shaped nose, and eyes the color of strong coffee stamped her as an Oriental.

The young woman was the most thoroughly Americanized of her tribe, visible to the passing stranger. The others were in process of transformation. The women of an Arab family sat in an open door knitting, as all these women seem to knit, embroidery of various kinds, and watching with interest all the doings of the street. They watched the Americanized young woman with glances in which envy and disapproval were mingled. As to themselves, mother and daughters all had Oriental slippers, cheap jewels at ears and throat, and in gowns, stockings, and kerchiefs a bewildering variety of colors. The emanipated young woman was clad in sedate hues, for the most part, and her coal-black hair was twisted into just such a knot as all women have who are blest with abundant locks. Arab women wear the hair in two plaits that peep out behind beneath the flowing kerchief.

As to the Arab children, they will presently be selling newspapers and using familiarly the slang of those other young Arabs so long strangers upon the streets of New York. Already the little Saids and Muleks say "Hello!" How do?" and "Good-by!" to passing strangers upon the streets of low work is as children native to the region.

It has been observed that the wearing of a foreign costume in this city lasts usually only until the garments in which the immigrant arrived have be

Its Roar Heard Twelve Miles.

From the Pitteburgh Disputch. First the Pittburgh Dispatch.

ELIZABETH, Pa., Aug. 3.—The large gas well brought in by John A. Sue of West Litzabeth is pronounced the largest gas well ever struck in this State. The well is located on the Homer Wright farm and joins the large tract of land owned by James G. Blaine in Forward township, which has been leased by Mr. Snee.

The well is 1,800 feet deep, and the remarkable flow of gas was struck in the Gantz sand. The flow is increasing every hour, and the roar of the escaping gas can be plainly heard twelve miles. What makes it more remarkable is that it is a 6½-inch hole, being five-eighths of an inch larger than the largest casing used.

ing used.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Cohumbus Celebration next October, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weavy of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the sub-ject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be to cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to adver-lisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book DeTAMMANY'S ORGANIZATION.

PARTY MEN ELSEWHERE VAINLY SEEK TO IMITATE IT. A Triumph of Zenl and Masterly Manage

ment-Its Biscipline is as Complete as that of an Army in the Field-The Great Antiquity of This Powerful Association, For years past Mr. Croker has received many etters from Democrats all over the United States asking him about the system of organization of Tammany Hall, in order that they may utilize the information in politics in their

wn neighborhoods. This year, especially since the Chicago Convention, the inquiries have been so numerous that it would take up a great part of his time were he to try to anwer them all in full. Many of these inquirers overlook the great size of New York in forming their ideas con-cerning the Tammany Hall political organization. A majority of the writers are Democrats who live in small towns and cities or in rural

districts, and they seem to think that if they were to model their organizations after that of Tammany Hall they would poll more votes than they do, and get along more harmoni-ously and successfully. In their inquiries they often assume that Tammany Hall is one central organization, and that Mr. Croker looks after everything, to the uttermost detail. himself, unmindful that there are thirty district leaders, every one of whom is in charge of a whole Assembly district with a population larger than any of the small cities of the State. A district leader has to look after, on the average, about as many people as there are in Troy, and more than there are in a city like Elmira. Binghamton. Corning. Yonk-

ers, Hornellsville, or Watertown. It is not likely that many of these inquirers could get much good from a knowledge of the details of the organization of Tammany Hall, for the conditions in New York are different from those anywhere else, and the strength of the organization of Tammany Hall comes from its adaptation to the conditions about it and its readiness to be moulded by public opinion and circumstance. An organization exactly like Tammany Hall would probably be a failure in Philadelphia, and it could not succeed in a small city so well as some different form of party government. Mr. Croker undoubtedly could give any man in the United States valuable suggestions about polities and the management of voters, for that is a subject which he has studied all of his life and from many points of view. But to send advice in answer to the many requests for suggestions from him, might do harm, for with tools so excellent and instruments so delicately balanced as his untrained and unfitted hands would be injured by their use.

What Mr. Croker usually sends in answer to these inquiries is a pleasant personal note and a copy of "The By-laws of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City of New York, printed by Tammany Hall for the year 1892." With these he may possibly forward a little book of 250 pages, which contains a list of the "members of the Democratic-Republi-can Committee of the city of New York, Tammany Hall, 1891," and which also includes the names of the officers of the General Committee on Organization, the standing committees, and the basis of district representation.

From these publications any one could rendily get an idea of the parliamentary government of the meetings of the Tammany Hall committees, which does not materially differ from the rules of any other legislative body. But it would be hard for him to understand from the by-laws and other official publications what the workings of the Tammany Hall organization are, how the details of the election work are carried out, what the sources of

organization are, how the details of the election work are carried out, what the sources of power are, and, generally, the spirit and the workings of the institution.

It puzzles many of the people who receive copies of these publications to see on the title page. The Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City of New York." Tammany Hail is such an old organization, having several years since colebrated its own centenary, that the Western and the Southern Democratis may be pardoned for not recalling that in the early days of Tammany Hail the two parties were the Federalist and the Republican, the Federalist under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton and afterward of Fresident John Adams, and the Republican under Thomas Jefferson. It was not until the time of the disintegration of the Federalist party that the present Democratic party was known by another name than Republican. Tammany Hail changed its political name with the change in the name of the party to which most of its members belong, although in its official documents it did not carry the change so far. While the Republican party of Thomas Jefferson came to be known as the Democratic Party as opposed to the Whigs, the title of Tammany Hail changed only so far as Democratic-Republican party, and afterward as the Democratic party as opposed to the Whigs, the title of Tammany Hail changed only so far as Democratic-Republican though all the members of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the city of New York are now necessarily Democrats.

Democratic-Republican. though all the members of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the city of New York are now necessarily Democrates.

There is another thing which somewhat confuses an out-of-town inquirer about Taminany Hall, and it still puzzles some men in New York, although it has been explained again and again. That is the difference between the Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order of the city of New York, and Tammany Hall, the political organization. It is the Society of Tammany which owns the building on Fourteenth street and which celebrates the Fourth of July and other patriotic occasions. It is a benevolent and charitable organization, which includes some Republicans among its members. The Fresident is known as the Grand Sachem and the directors as Sachems. The financial secretary is known as the Wiskinkie, the recording secretary as the Scribe of the Council, as Asgamore, and other officials.

The organization which is known throughout the United States as Tammany Hall is a political body, all Democrates, known technically as "the Democrate-Republican party of the city of New York," which uses the building owned by the Society of Tammany Hall as a meeting place. In a like manner a faction of the Democracy of New York which used to meet in Apolio Hall; another faction as Mozart Hall, and again as Irving Hall, the name changing according to the meeting place. Naturally the officers of the Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order, are prominent men in Tammany Hall, the political organization. The Grand Sachem is Commissioner of Public Works; the Father of the Council is Sheriff, and every one of the Sachems, thirteen in number, to correspond to the original thirteen in number, to corres

applying to Tammany Hall, give the details of the political organization in full. There are three separate main committees—one known as the General Committee, the next as the Committee on Organization, and a third as the Executive Committee. Then there are standing committee on Organization, and a third as the Executive Committee. The Committee on Organization is like a standing county convention. It is divided and apportioned among the Assembly districts on the basis of one member for every fifty Democrate electors. Every district elects its own general committee for that districts and the General Committee for that districts constitute the General Committee for the Committee that the General Committee for the Committee to the Committee that the General Committee has a membership up in the thousands, growing from year to year with the increase of the Democratic vote. It has the usual officers of a Convention: a Chairman and Secretary from every Assembly district. The officers are elected annually at the first meeting in January. The General Committee meets regularly on the evening of the first Friday of every month, or at such other times as the committee meats present for and the order of husbress and rules of order are those customary in large bodies. It takes a two-thirds vote of the members present for a majority or the committee to appropriate money; one-fifth of the members may order the calling of the roll. The dues are limited to \$10 a year.

side the Assembly districts the committee

Inside the Assembly districts the committee for each district governs. It usually assectates with itself committees from the election districts of the Assembly district to the number of live or more committeenen to every election district. What corresponds to the Executive Committee of the Assembly district is the Committee on Organization. The General Committee in every Assembly district elects a Committee on Organization of thirty members from that district. These members taken together make up the Committee on Organization of Tammany flail. This committee meets in Tammany Hall, this committee meets in Tammany Hall, usually down stairs in the basement, on Wednesday evenings preceding the mouthly meeting of the General Committee, or when the Chairman may call a meeting. Its officers are elected annually for one year, and it has the customary rules of parliamentary bodies. The meetings are nominally open to members of the committee only; five members may have the ayes and nays called upon any question. The powers of the

Committee on Organization are vast, as this statement from the official publication of Tammany Hall shews:

any Hall shews:

charged with the consideration of all matters relating to the organization of the Democratic party, the call of primary elections, and the conducting of the committee of the committee of the committee or any district committee of this organization whenever, in the judgment of the Committee on Organization, the bonor, preservation, and interrity of this organization shall require such action. The Committee on Organization shall authorize all necessary disbursements and approval of the committee of seven members, and committees of the same size on correspondence, nature and the committee of seven members, and committees of one man from overy Assembly district, with two additional, Mr. Croker and Congressman Bourke Cockran having been added to the committee of district leaders. The Executive Committee of district leaders, The Executive Committee of district leaders. The Executive Committee of the powerful committee of the c

SHE'S A GOOD SHIP YET.

The Kearsurge at Thirty Years Mas Some Chance as a Fighter. The United States ship Kearsarge of glorious memory lies in the East River opposite Twenty-sixth street, having been respited from her orders to proceed to Honduras and leok after the revolution in that country. The ship would certainly have started for Central American waters some days ago, but for the intervention of a powerful person who repre-sented to the Secretary of the Navy that it would be an outrage to send the Kearsarge to the tropics with yellow fever showing itself at many points, the hurricanes on hand and the revolution well-nigh spent. Upon these representations the old ship was ordered to delay. and she now lies ready for sea, heavily laden with coal, amply supplied with ammunition. and prepared for any emergency. Meanwhile

the men do not get liberty and even the efficers have to stick pretty close to the ship.

It is the good or ill fortune of the Kearsarge to be one of the best cruisers in the navy, and that, too, in spite of the fact that she is thirty years old and, of couse, a wooden hull. Her excellence as a cruiser has kept her busy for four years past in the home station, which duty includes the patrolling of West Indian waters, and for much of that time she has been within the tropies. When the Kearsarge was built she was up to date in most matters of mayal architecture. She could steam twelve knots an hour, a high speed for that period, and was armed with guns quite as good as those carried by any vessel of her size. Since that time her boilers have been reduced, so that she can steam but ten knots an hour, and, as a matter of fact, steam is only an auxiliary to her sails. She was overhauled not long since, and the wood below the water line was examined for the first time in fourteen years. It was found to be as sound as the day it went into the ship and almost as hard as iron.

It is the boast of those that love the Kearsarge that she could whip any ship of her displacement even in the new mayy. The Yorktown, which is practically of the same displacement as the Kearsarge, measuring 1,700 tons to the latter's 1,500, throws a weight of only 300 pounds at a broadside, exclusives of the rapid-firing guns, while the Kearsarge throws 500 pounds at a broadside. Fitted with rapid-firing guns, the Kearsarge would prove an ugly antagonis for even a larger ship than the Yorktown At distances within 2,000 yards the guns of the Kearsarge are as accurate as the modern guns of the now navy.

The thing that chiefly recommends the Kearsarge was cruiser in time of peace is that she carries her full complement of men and officers without crowding. She has more room than the new ships of her own size, because she has less machinery and carries less coal. As a line of tattle ship the Kearsarge would be newhere in an encounter with the great fighting machines that the navy has recently been building, and as a commerce destroyer she would be of small account in comparison with three or four of the swift new ships, but in a contest with any but the heavily armored ships of o years old and, of couse, a wooden hull. Her excellence as a cruiser has kept her busy for

Lionized the Wrong Englishman.

From the Chicago Herald.

San Francisco, July 23.—The Hotel Del Monte at Monterey is stirred up over a ludicrous mistake by which a prosaic English merchant was lionized as Robert Buchanan, poet and dramatist.

The Briton arrived at the hotel three days ago with two friends. He registered in a fine literary hand, and, as he bore a strong resemblance to the author, several ladies present declared he must be the author of "The Shadow of the Sword." So several ladies desired him to write his autograph in their albums with some poetical sentiment. He received all their liatiery complexently, but grinding out poetry for them kent him up all night and the result was something to shake confidence in their dol.

The next day he was the centre of an admiring group. His companions became suspicious and asked the hetel clerk why so much attention was paid their friend. They were amazed when they learned the true reason, because they deciared their friend. They were amazed when they learned the true reason, because they deciared their friend had never heard of Bachanan. They broke the news genity to him, but his conceit received a severo shock. All three packed and left before disclosures came. From the Chicago Herald.

Various Notions as to Modesty.

From the St. Louis Globe Bronoccat.

"Every people has its own peculiar ideas of what constitutes female miedesty," said that the state of the state From the St. Louis Glober Democra

AT THE POLLS THIS YEAR. GREAT FOTE WILL BE CAST UN-

DER EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS. The Democrats Control the Inspectorships
—A Lack of Polling Places—The AustraHan Ballot Helps the Republicans.

In three particulars, all of them important, this year's election in New York city will differ from any preceding Presidential election held in New York since 1898. In the first place, it vill be the first Presidential election to be held under the operation of the Australian ballot law, which has been upon the statute books since 1800. In the second place, it will be the first Presidential election to be held during the period named at which the election officers supervising the canvass will not be equally divided between the two parties. When the plan of electing polling inspectors was done away with it was superseded by anpointments by the Police Board, one-half of the inspectors being appointed by the Democratic and the other half by the Republican members or member. This year there will be three inspectors in each polling district, two chosen as Democrats and one as a Republican irrespective of the vote cast at the preceding slection in each district. Under the former system of choosing elec-

tion inspectors, such as prevailed up to 1872, the Democrats had, of course, some advantage

in the count and in the acceptance or rejection

of votes, but by no means as great a one as the present system will give them. In the last Presidential election at which the old system was used there were 337 election districts in the city of New York. About one hundred of these were Republican. Accordingly the Republicans had two inspectors out of three in 100 of the districts, and one inspector out of three in 237 of the districts. In other words, they had 437 inspectors in the whole city, against 574 Democrats. Under the system of appointment by the Police Commissioners, on a non-partisan, or rather pro-partisan, basis, these officers were divided equally between the two parties. Under the present system, which for the first time goes into operation this year, there will be 2.832 inspectors, of whom 1.888 will be Democrats and 944 Republicans. At no previous Presidential election, therefore, have the Republicans of New York city had a smaller or as small a representation in the Board of Inspectors as they are to have this year.

The third peculiarity about this year's Presidential election, in respect to points of difference from preceding ones, is that, though the vote of the city is steadily and rapidly increasing, the division of election districts is such that in many parts of the city it will probably be found difficult to vote. At the Presidential election four years ago there were in this city 1.047 polling places. The number was found to be insufficient, and in many of the up-town districts there was quite a scare and some fears of losing the right to vote. In 23 election districts of the city more than 500 voters were registered at that election, and in one district the total exceeded a thousand. This year the voting population is certainly 40,000 greater than it was four years ago, but the number of election districts has been reduced to 144, the pronable vote in each being predicated upon the total cast at last year's election, when, as is notorious, more than 50,000 voters in this city, a good share of them Republicans, did not go to the polls. Four days being devoted to the work of registry, there is rarely any trouble for voters to get registred, there being time for all, but on election day the labors of the four registry days are compressed into one, and then it is that the hitch from overcrowding is to be met. into operation this year, there will be 2.832 inspectors, of whom 1,888 will be Democrate

work of registry, there is rarely any trouble for voters to get registered, there being time for all, but on election day the labors of the for voters to get registry days are compressed into one, and then it is that the hitch from overcrowding is to be met.

The "lodging-house vote" of New York city is a familiar theme for writers for journals published in other parts of the United States. They are accustomed to dilate upon the abuse and debauchery of the franchise by those controlling this "lodging-house" vote. The evil is not as great a one as it has been represented, and one salutary effect of the new ballot law has been to restrict the number of persons who were able without molestation, and willing for a cash consideration, to vote from some of the lodging houses which extend on both sides of the Bowery, and into many of the intersecting streets. The Eighth Assembly district, of notorious memory during the rule of O'Brien and O'Bourke, was acknowledged to contain the largest number of "lodging-house" voters in the city. In the Presidential election of 1888 tho total vote cast in this district was 8,800. The year following the election was of local interest chiefly, and the total vote of the Eighth district foll to 0,600. That was about the normal rate of decrease from the Presidential election to an "off year," and sustained the ratio of other districts. Both elections were held under the old ballot law. In the succeeding contest, that of 1890, the new election law governed, and the vote of the whole city at the preceding election, which had been 200,000, rose in consequence of the vigor and energy of the municipal fight to 215,000. In the Eighth district, have an are succeeding election, which had been 200,000, rose in consequence of the vigor and energy of the municipal fight to 215,000. In the tighth was but 7,100. Similarly in districts like the old First. Second, and Fifth there has been since 1890 a considerable falling off of the vote not traceable to any curtailment of the lodging-house influence,

Tattoord by Lightning. From the San Francisco Examiner.

Denver. July 30.—Last Sunday I. Hough, a laborer at Castle Rock, was driving a pin in the ground with a hatchet, when a boit of lightning descended from a clear sky and struck him. The top was taken off his hat and consumed and the rim of the hat was split. His hair was singed all over his head and upon the crown it is burned in precisely the shape of a tonsure, a sent about the size of a quarter being left whelly hare. A livid mark is left across his breast from shoulder to shoulder and directly above his heart a hole was burned in his shirt. Around the body, below the waist, extends a belt of flesh about four inches wide, black and blue and detted with numerous small holes. Down his back and legs are streaks, and the inside of his legs are burned. Hough remained unconscious till 10 o clock, when he recovered his senses and is still alive.

Makes Draughts. From the Washington Evening Star. "What is your aon doing !"
"He's a draughtsman."
"Ah: learning to be an architect !"
"No. He pamps the organ for our church."



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larly authorized as agents, and at the following long-established prices:
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OUR ATHLETES AGAINST THE BRITISH. A Good Guide to Go By in the Event of an International Match.

The all-absorbing athletic topic has been furnished by the announcement, exclusively published in Friday morning's Sun, that the English authorities are formulating a sweep-ing challenge to the athletes of the United States. Experts are already busy figuring on the possible outcome of such a contest. Some go so far as to assert that America would practically win everything, while the more conservative men think that victory would rest

with the challengers. Although an international contest has never taken place between chosen teams of both countries, there is no scarcity of interesting data bearing on the subject. The record books furnish reliable particulars of previous form. The annual championship contests in each country are also pretty fair indications of relative merit. It frequently happens, how-ever, that a performance done in a championship may give no clue to the actual merit of the winner. For instance, in the recent English championships, C. A. Bradley, who won the 100-yard race, was only credited with 10 1-5 seconds, while his countrymen claim that he is the fastest amateur they ever possessed. This is interesting, since Westing and Cary had no difficulty in capturing this event on the only two occasions they tried for it.

Bradley was not then running, and English critics claimed they were exceptionally weak in sprinting representatives, but Bradley will vent the Americans from scoring a succession vent the Americans from scoring a succession of victories in the runs up to and including the half mile. Beyond this point the real strength of England in the athletic field becomes apparent. In long-distance runners she is well fixed, and although the winners of the recent mile and four-mile championships may deteriorate from age at any moment, there is always a powerful reserve.

The present champions of Great Britain are:

One-hundred-yard Run—C. A. Bradley, Haddersfield, 10 1-5 seconds. Four-hundred-and-forty-yard Run—*C. Dickinson, Four-mile Run—J. Kibble white, Essex Beagles, 19 min-tion in the Run—U. F. Sterner Beagles, 19 min-tion mile Run—U. F. Sterner Beagles, 19 min-Ten-mile Run—W. H. Morton, cantors that the inntes 33 4-5 seconds. One-hundred and-twenty-yard Hurdles→D. G. Bulger, n-inlie Walk.—H. Curtis, Highgate Harriers, 55 es 5655 seconds. unutes 56% seconda.
Two mile Steeplechase—W. H. Smith, Birchfield Har-lers, 11 minutes 23 1.5 seconda.
High Jump—A. Wattinson, Hull, 5 feet 8% inches.
Broad Jump—D. D. Buiger, Jublin, 21 feet 4% inches.
Putting the Shot—W. J. M. Harry, Cork, 42 feet 10%

Illanimer Throwing...*W. J. M. Barry, Cork, 103 feet 3 inches.

Pole Vault...Watson and Dickenson, a tle, 11 feet. The race was run in 1891. The race for this year has not yet taken place. All the other events were decided as late as July 3.

The list of A. A. U. champions of America is: One-hundred-yard Run-L. H. Cary, M. A. C., 10 1-5 econds.
Two-bundred and twenty-yard Run-L. H. Cary, M.
C., 22 4 5 seconds. seconds.
One-hundred-and-twenty-yard Hurdles—A. F. Copeland, M. A. C., 16 seconds.
One-mile Walk—T. Shearman, M. A. C., 6 minutes
64-5 seconds. 56 4 5 seconds, Three-mile Walk—C. L. Nicoll, M. A. C., 23 minutes 24 2 5 seconds, Two-mile Steeplechase—E. Hjertberg, N. J. A. C., 11 minutes 34 35 seconds High Jump—A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., 5 feet 814 inches. Broad Jump-C. S. Reber, St. Louis, 22 feet 434 inches, Putting the Shot-O. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 40 feet 534 Inches. 1 inch.
Pole Vanit-Theodore Luce, Detroit, 10 feet 614 inches.
Throwing Fifty ave pound Weight-J. B. Mitchell, N.
Y. A. C., 35 feet 316 inches.

These flatres by no means represent the hest form of the winners, as any close student of athleties can see at a glance. There are several events, too, which vary from the English programme, and these differences would require nice adjustment in compiling an equable list of international events.

The Americans who have already won championships on British soil are:

One limited Yards—1888. Fred Westing, M. A. C. One Hundred Vards-1888, Fred Westing, M. A. 1015 seconds; 1891, L. H. Cary, M. A. C. 1015 Eight Hondred and Eighty Yards—1885, L. E. Myers, M. A. C., 2 minutes 1 second. One-mile Eun—1888, T. P. Conneff, M. A. C., 4 minutes nimites 10 seconds. Seven-mile Walk — 1884, W. H. Meek, West, Side A. C., 4 minutes 27 seconds; 1888, *C. W. V. Clarke, M. A. C., 7 minutes 2 5 c seconds; 7 minutes 2 5 c seconds; Running Broad Jump—1888, A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C., 1 feet, 105, incline; 1891, *M. W. Ford, M. A. C., 20 feet Finches.
Running High Jump—1887t, W. B. Page, M. A. C., 6 lest 15 inch.
Pole Vault—1889*, E. L. Stones, M. A. C., 11 feet 134 noice,
Putting the sixteen-pound Shot—1888, G. R. Gray, N.
A. C. 43 feet 7 inches.
Throwing the Hammer—1891, C. A. J. Queckborner,
L. A. C. 120 feet 109 inches
Ten-mile Run—1887, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., 55 mindas 18 seconds. utes B seconds.

"These were really English representatives. Ford the with D. D. Huiger, present holder: Page fied with G. W. Rowdon, England.

The best performances credited to amateurs of England and America. In events included in both championship programmes, are:
one-hundred-yard Run-American, John Owen, Jr.,
9.45 seconds, English, A. Wiarton, 10 seconds,
Four-hundred-and-forty-yard Run-American, L. E.
Myers, 4834 seconds; English, H. C. L. Tindall, 4844,
seconds. seconds.

Eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard Run-American, W. C. Dohn, I minute 54 b seconds. English, F. J. K. Cross, I minute 54 25 seconds. One half Run-American, T. P. Connell, 4 minutes 21 25 seconds; English, W. G. George, 4 minutes 18 25 seconds. 21 25 seconds; English, W. G. George, a limitudes 25 25 seconds.

Ten-mile Run—American, W. G. George, 51 minutes 20 seconds.

20 seconds.

Seconds.

However, 16 seconds.

However, 16 seconds.

However, 16 seconds.

Hydron, 16 seconds.

Hydron, 17 seconds.

Hydron, 18 seconds.

Hydron, 19 seconds.

Hyd Gray, 40 feet 15, inches; English, 3, 0 order, 106; inches; the Hammer (7-foot circle)—American, J. R. Mitchell, 141 feet 1016; inches; the foot circle), English, W. J. M. Harry, 133 feet 3 inches; the foot circle), English, W. J. Voung, 10 minutes 69 25 seconds; English, W. Snook, 10 minutes 21 seconds.

Something New in the Snake Line.

From the Clereland Plais leader.

St. Many's, July 21.—A large snake of un known species was killed by A. C. Reichelder fer, superintendant of the Lima Natural Og Corpanny, on S. W. Doty's farm, this morning Mr. Reichelderfer, in company with Mr. Speaa a prominent oil man, was walking over the farm when the reptile attacked him. It mad several vicious attempts to but him, but was unsuccessful, and after a few vain trials. M. Reichelderfer innily procured a club and despatched his snakeship. The monster measured six feet long, and its tack was covere with scales. Its skin is en exhibition in thickly and has attracted great attention. Thu far no one has been able to name it. From the Cleveland Phain leafer.

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THE NIAGARA FALLS TUNNEL

In October Next 0,000 of the 7,000 Feet Will Have Been Completed, NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 8 .- For nearly two years

small army of men have been delving away here day and night away down in the bowels of the earth blasting away great masses of rock with dynamite, then loosening them up with picks and loading the material in cars to be carried away to the surface. On Oct. 4. 1800, the great Niagara Falls tunnel was begun, and on Oct. 4, 1802, this army will have forced a passageway 6,000 feet in length through solid rock which for ages has held back the torrents of the Ningara River. This will leave only 1,000 feet to be blasted to complete the work as originally intended.

The contractors are happy. They have made much greater progress than they anticipated, and will, if nothing unforeseen occurs, finish their work long before the allotted time. There are 1,300 men on the pay roll, and an actual working force of 800 men, divided into two shiits, are working, one by day and the other by night, so that the work never stops except for meal hours. Ten hours on and ten off is the daily routine for each man. It makes no difference to him whether he works at night or in the daylime, for way down in the earth's bosom where he toils the darkness is not disturbed by a single ray of sunlight. Little wires threading the path of the great holes give out here and there dim sparks of electric light which twinkle like stars in the gloom.

On an average 1,400 pounds of dynamite are used every twenty-four hours, or a car load every sixteen days. Enough dynamite to blow New York to kingdom come, if carelessly exploded on Broadway, is touched off down in the tunnel every week. This deadly explosive is received at the work in a frozen state and stored in a big magazine. From this receptacle it is taken to the thaw house as needed. The thaw house is a building separate from all others. Eight feet away from it is a fireproof stove house, and heat is generated in the thaw house accomplished. The great water race in which the huge turbine wheels will turn will be an ecomplished. The great water race in which the huge turbine wheels will turn will be about 170 feet deep from the surface of the ground to the point of discharge from the water from the river to the wheel pits is more than 100 feet wide, and will have a water depth of twelve feet. This channel is fully half excavated, and the massive walls which will compose its sides and contain the gates for the water from the river to the wheel pits is more than 100 feet wide, and will have a water depth of twelve feet. This channel is fully half excavated, and the massive walls which will compose its sides and contain the gates for the control of the wate The contractors are happy. They have made much greater progress than they anticipated.

LIVING ON AIR.

The Remarkable Survival of Three Entombed Miners in Bohemin.

The teaching of experience as illustrated by several recent instances of prolonged abstinence, though it may afford some idea of human endurance in this particular under special conditions, has yet provided no certain criterion of the vital resistance possessed by the average man when suddenly deprived of every form of sustenance. The measure of this force may nevertheless be gauged with approximate correctness from the history of recurrent instances of prolonged and accidental privation. As an example the following is remarkable even in this category.

It is the narrative of three Bohemian miners, who, after being entombed by a fall of sand in the pit where they were working, were finally prostrate condition, seventeen days later. During the period of their live burial air was pumped down to them by bore holes. On this they may be said to have lived, without food and without water. The total want of the latter is what makes their survival so remarkable. But for this essential the longer fasts of professional fasting men would have been quite impossible. We can have no difficulty in understanding generally why this holds true if we bear in mind the fact that not only does water constitute by far the greater constituent of every tissue, but that without its due proportion the circulation and nutrition of the blood and that needful if costly chemical change upon which all tissue repair depends would be alike impossible.

In endeavoring to trace the rationale of a life persisting, as in the case of the buried miners, in spite of the absence of every natural condition we must notice one or two significant points. In the first place their condition was that of rest, their functional metabolism being proportionally less active, their waste of tissue difficulty in understanding several metabolism being proportionally less active, their waste of tissue difficulty in spite of the absence of every natural condition we must notice one or two significant in the conservation of vital energy. Much depends in such cases on th From the London Lancet.

Gorham Solid Silver.

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